U.S. Bureau of E. 3 (1922-1924) 1948
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son at Rascation Bay. He had reached the point where he needed help to turn the craft over, and one day, returning to his work, he heard the sound of many voices. He turned for a few minutes, and when he reached his canoe it had been turned over as he desired.

On that occasion the beings who assisted the canoe-maker appear to have had definite form, and certainly to have displayed physical strength, but this extreme anthropomorphizing is unusual with respect to the assistance given to carpenters. The construction of a canoe is so arduous and difficult work, the person who has made one is regarded by his fellows with respect mixed with awe, and it is tacitly assumed that he must have received more than human assistance. Considering the number of anthropomorphic beings known to the Bella Coola, it is not surprising that some individuals should assume that the successful carpenter must have had assistance from one of them, but to other Bella Coola the explanation would be to the intangible help vouchsafed to him by some kind of supernatural power.

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Similar intangible power is believed to be evident in a person's thoughts. If a man receive either good or evil from a comrade it is his duty and privilege to repay. He intends to do so, but only a good man can carry out the resolution. What a white man would attribute to forgetfulness, procrastination, or fruitude, the Bella Coola say is caused by the intervention of *Snqmukulaxtsa*, who steals away his thoughts. It is doubtful whether this being is considered to have any definite form; rather he is a barrier, normally situated within the doorway of every house. The ideas of a strong man are able to surmount the obstacle, but *Snqmukulaxtsa* obstructs those of a wedding, and directs his or matters of no importance.

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Another intangible supernatural being is that which determines livewood. The Bella Coola say that no matter how well a fire may be provided with fuel when a person sits down to a meal, it is certain to be either out, or nearly so, when he has finished eating. The natural explanation does not satisfy

the Bella Coola. No one knows the name of the fire dreamer, and it may be that he lacks form. Though ignorant of the law of conservation of matter, the Bella Coola realize that the wood must have gone somewhere, and postulate a land far across the western sea where lower wood lies in shadowy heaps, each billet retaining its original form though it lacks material substance. This region is presided over by an evil being with a desire for human flesh (III, p. 468).

The above list by no means exhausts the anthropomorphic beings resident either in *Nuxalk-a* or in this world. Those described are the most important, and suffice to make clear the religious attitude of the Bella Coola to beings of this type. Others appear in connection with *heiltsa* dances only, and a consideration of them can be deferred until vol. III, chap. x, whereas some being essentially to shamanism and allied subjects treated in vol. I, chap. vii.

[illegible]

The attitude of mingled hope and fear with which the Bella Coola regard their supernatural anthropomorphic beings is typical of their thoughts and actions concerning monomythic creatures as well. In the supernatural world the dividing line between human and animal beings is not clearly defined; fabulous monsters have the mentality of superman, and can be appeased, besought, or cajoled precisely as are anthropomorphic beings. Like those of human form, supernatural animals can bestow good or evil on human beings with whom they come in contact. The division shown in this chapter must, therefore, be regarded as merely for convenience; it does not correspond to a distinction in the minds of the Bella Coola.

One of the most dreaded animals known to the Bella Coola is the *snang*, a monster about the size of a large grizzly bear, with long, silky, beautiful hair, blue-gray in color. It walks almost upright on short hind legs, so that its long fore-legs touch the ground at intervals; these are provided with sharp

small portion of food on a fire, these become large when they reach the land below and nourish the ghosts. An individual making an offering of this kind says:

"*Anakilihawi kaiku,*" "This is to make straight your road, beloved one."

The souls and duties of ghosts have been made known to mortals through visits paid by shamans to the land below, and by the coming of ghosts to this world. It is, therefore, evident that food placed on the ground does not reach the land below, but that morsels thrown on a fire rise through into the abode of ghosts. Offerings to the dead are not made with the hope of receiving favours from them, but rather to provide beloved relatives with necessary food and to prevent them from showing displeasure by causing stomach-aches and other ailments.

Other customs, both of prayer and of sacrifice, will be recorded in connection with various myths. The salient feature is that the Bella Coola are able to gain, by such means, the favour of supernatural beings, a factor which plays an important part in their daily life. In addition, they have a large number of practices based on sympathetic magic. No absolutely rigid boundary line can be drawn between the latter and religious prayer, but there is a fairly clear division between rites such as those just described, in which propitiation is the important element, and others in which the desired end follows the mere performance of a certain act. Customs of this last type will be reserved for later consideration (vol. I, chap. vi).

THE OBSERVANCE OF TABOOS

In addition to prayer and sacrifice, the Bella Coola have yet another means of obtaining the goodwill of supernatural beings, and at the same time of strengthening their own supernatural attributes so that good fortune is likely to ensue. This is by the practice of certain ceremonial chastity, of which the basis is that a man must not hold intercourse except after certain periods of continence. To understand this, it is neces-

[illegible]

[illegible] ASSOCIATED WITH THE [illegible]

this practice had been handed down with the canoe from the beginning of time, another one stated that it was an ancestral [illegible] and could be used by anyone. The last time for hunting was at the equinoxes, and Waranday always observed ceremonial chastity in such a way that is continued on that date. Before setting out, the hunter prepared a net of the shape shown in the accompanying sketch (Fig. 1). The net was stretched over a wooden framework, about ten feet long and two feet wide, connected at the end by a long and heavy handle. The whole affair was called, "The Throw-the-Thing." Choosing a still night, the hunter went to set out in his canoe paddled by a number of assistants. Waranday would place himself in the bow with his net, and in the middle of the craft a small fire was kept burning with [illegible] pitch [illegible] so that it could be kindled into bright flame at a moment's notice. As the canoe was slowly paddled along the shore, the geese were half attracted, half repelled by the light. Unwilling to take to flight, they used to swim around at the edge of the illumination and so were guided into some narrow opening of the shore. Then Waranday would throw his net so that the end farthest from the handle first reached the water and as the latter came crashing down it imprisoned a number of birds. Others, bewildered by the light and the falling net, tried to fly outwards and were knocked down by the paddles. These were retrieved at once and the necks of those caught in the net were wrung as before. It is said that this method of hunting was always [illegible].

Fig. 1
from the

Another [illegible] hunting device which, however, was not ceremonial and may have been merely an individual [illegible] of genius, not an inherited prerogative, was employed in [illegible]. The last to use this method was the father's father of an elderly Bella Coola. This man used to go out at night in a

THE BELLA COOLA INDIANS

[illegible] Location near Dean where herring are plentiful.
[illegible] Chief living at Talio in the beginning of time.

[illegible]

[illegible] One of the sixth division.
[illegible] 1. Bad person inquiries.
[illegible] Hearing eggs when brought into house ready for preparation as food.

[illegible]

[illegible] Supernatural animal.
[illegible] One of the first women who came west of Dawson in the beginning of time.
[illegible] To grieve, as done for the unconscious or a Western dance.
[illegible] Supernatural being.
[illegible] Lumpers.
[illegible] Burial name of a Celtic man.
[illegible] Mistress chief.
[illegible] Influential Dawsons woman who died about 1870.
[illegible] Bull-nosed but worn by chiefs.
[illegible] A transport companion.
[illegible] Bears were mentioned in an ancient story.
[illegible] Supernatural, man-like creatures.

[illegible]

[illegible] "It was only" "It is very". The sky, regarded as the lower side of a land inhabited by supernatural beings.
[illegible] 1.—"The Comer," synonym [illegible]. Yiddyenda.
2.—The lower precipitation of saving Yiddyenda.
[illegible], "The Over-Comer". Synonym for Yiddyenda.
[illegible]. Supernatural being who creates Yiddyenda.
[illegible]. Supernatural dog salmon mentioned in the land above.
[illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] One of the first men to settle on Alaska in the beginning of time.
[illegible] Another name for Swiss Mission.[1]
[illegible] Original water-vessel, as used for drinks.
[illegible]. Tree, bark used to dress widows for an adult.
[illegible] Was mentioned in an ancient story.
[illegible], "The Over Comer"; Designation of the supernatural woman [illegible].
[illegible] Collectors were applied to the Kwakiutl-speaking peoples of the north [illegible].
[illegible] Was mentioned in an ancient story.
[illegible]. Chief of children-shell people on the lower Fraser in the beginning of time.
[illegible]. One of the first men to settle on Alaska in the beginning of time.
[illegible]. One of the first women to settle on Talio in the beginning of time.

[1] This word was recorded from a man with the individual usage of an r sound.
[2] This word was recorded from a man with the individual usage of an r sound.

[illegible]

[illegible]